

music that fills the listening spirit like a half forgotten dream, or comes to it like a once familiar, but now scarcely remembered tune.

We would have men cherish all associations which tend to call back the Memory of their spirits' home—the presence of their Father God—and make them again as little children, fit for the kingdom of heaven. If such associations are connected in your minds with the Christmas festival, if remembrances of the True and Beautiful cluster around it, then say we, *Blessings be upon your Christmas!*

It matters not whether Mary gave birth to Jesus upon that or some other day—authorities differ in relation to this point—but if the day calls more vividly to your mind the great principles of the brotherhood of man, if because of its presence you feel more desirous to join with the angelic choir in singing its glorious song, then say we, *Blessings be upon your Christmas!*

If it speaks to you of One who sacrificed his life that men might learn to know and to enjoy the liberty wherewith the Truth makes free, if it speaks to you of the fortitude with which the martyred Jesus endured his sufferings, of his meekness under persecution, and of the spirit of forgiveness with which in the hour of his extremest agony he prayed for his murderers; and if it teaches you to follow his example, and to do the will of your heavenly Father, then say we *Blessings be upon your Christmas!*

If its recurrence brings to your mind the doctrine that he taught, the principles he inculcated, and the truths to which he testified with his life; if by its name and presence it calls forth your sympathies for all who wear the human form, leading you to rejoice with those that do rejoice, and mourn with those that mourn, then say we, *Blessings be upon your Christmas!*

If its influence prompts you to speak words of kindness to the lonely captive in his cell, to pity the pining bondman and strive for his deliverance, to bind up the wounds of the broken-hearted, and plant roses in the mourners' path, then say we, *Blessings be upon your Christmas!*

If it teaches you greater reverence for the divine nature of man, and while deprecating your horror of bloodshed and hatred of oppression, it strengthens your love for all which is pure and excellent, then say we, *Blessings be upon your Christmas!*

OHIO BLACK LAWS.

Governor BARTLEY in his message recommends the repeal of these laws, and on the 2nd of December, the subject was introduced into the Legislature by a committee from Cuyahoga county, and by a memorial from the Orthodox Yearly Meeting of Friends recently held at Mount Pleasant, the same that dragged out Abby Kelley for daring to speak against practices ten times as black as the Black Laws which they petition to have repealed.

As the session advances, other petitions of a similar character will be presented, and as the Whigs have the majority in both Houses, we suspect it will be rather amusing to watch the shifts to which they will resort, on the one hand, to sustain the character which they claim of being the only true Liberty party, and on the other, to avoid doing aught that might injure their reputation in the estimation of slaveholders and their abettors. It will require considerable dexterity to seem to play both true and false at the same time, and in the effort we anticipate some rich developments of party management.

*By some strange oversight, at least one-third of this piece was omitted in our edition of last week, for which it was written. We give it this week, so that our readers will no longer wonder what we designed to say.

MT. UNION AND FAIRMOUNT.

Our meetings at these places were well attended, animated and quite satisfactory. Their interest was much enhanced by the remarks, questions and suggestions that were thrown in from time to time by the men and women composing the audience. At Fairmount we occupied the Friend's Meeting House, on Saturday afternoon, and Sunday morning, that society being sufficiently anti-slavery to give up its meetings for the accommodation of ours. This we think savors very strongly of the right spirit. At Mt. Union we occupied a cabinet maker's shop which was much crowded at both sessions. Heaven bless the cabinet makers, carpenters and other mechanics who open their shops for a discussion of the rights of man. If we would find humanity and true sympathy for the oppressed, let us always seek it in these places rather than in the more convenient and comfortable edifices of those who have wealth and power, and the form of godliness. It is due to the Baptist church of that place, however, to state that their house is open to anti-slavery—we did not occupy it because it was too small for our purpose. The Methodists were not asked for theirs, but we were told

that it would have been refused. That church is still in loving fellowship with the great Methodist Episcopal, that monster of abominations. But notwithstanding there are many, very many who are yet in the mire and gutter of slavery, yet we concluded upon the whole, that the mass of the people were rather better than their neighbors. The Baptist church and the Friends' meeting occupy a somewhat different position from most of churches. The former excludes slaveholders from its pulpit and communion, and although it still holds fellowship with those who admit the slaveholder and his abettor, yet we were assured that if these churches did not speedily adopt its position they should withdraw and hold no further connection. We give due credit for the good intentions, but a revival minister once said the road to hell is paved with good resolutions; we sincerely hope and trust however that the resolution of this church will not pave that path, but that they will carry it out, and cut loose from the accursed system of slavery. Another fact worthy of consideration—we were told that only one member of that church voted at the last election; had the election been one of more importance, we fear it would not have been thus. Knowing that they frequently had public discussions in their little village, we suggested that they discuss the Disunion question—the reply was, we can get no one who approves of voting under the U. S. Constitution to oppose us.

If the true state of the Baptist church was represented to us, and doubtless the statement is correct, inasmuch as it was made in public by one of its members, and no exceptions taken to it, we should think the members of that society could not be very much benefited by the labors of their present pastor, being themselves very much in advance of him, as he defends voting, and is attached to a party which supports the blood stained Constitution, and the government based thereon with all its machinery of torture; and furthermore he defends the practice of communing with those who do commune with slaveholders. We mentioned these facts but they did not seem to feel responsible for his position; said he was not a member of their church, nor under their control.

At Friends' meeting, Fairmount, we found matters in a somewhat similar condition. Two of its members voted last fall, and a part of the society are making an effort to sever their connection with the Monthly Meeting of which they form a part. If this is done they will of course be an independent body, free from the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings.

Upon the whole we thought these churches, (although not free by any means of slavery,) in a better and more hopeful condition than most others of the same denominations.

The Miss. Spy says "Powers, the Sculptor, was born in Vermont, reared in poverty, and removed at an early age to Ohio."

This reminds us of a certain man of whom it was said, "He was father to the system of internal improvements, and brother to the Duke of York."

PLAGIARISM.

The *Wellsville Patriot* contains an original article on slander, from the pen and scissors of a correspondent who signs himself, "The Man in the Moon," which we might perhaps publish, were it not that a considerable portion of it appeared in the editorial columns of the *Bugle* not many weeks since.

NEW YORK.

The *Washington Patriot* informs us that the vote given for Liberty party in N. Y., this year numbers 15,613, while last year it was 15,812, a loss of only 119. We very much desire to know how the official returns of the Liberty party vote of this year in Ohio will compare with that cast for Birney and King in the election of '44. Will some one who can do so, give us the aggregate vote for each, and also the number polled this year?

THE LAST HOPE OF DEMOCRACY.—The *Colored Citizen* of Cincinnati seems very much in the mist in relation to the principles of the non voters, and the character of the American Union. We were ashamed to hear one of those who have been so crushed beneath the tyrannical power of that engine of oppression, laud it as an instrument of good, a rock of salvation upon which alone can be planted the standard of Democracy. Hear what it says:

"We are unwilling that the principles of true Democracy shall fall to rise no more, for in the event of this Union being dissolved, we may give up all hope, and settle down with the conviction that man 'is not capable of self government.'"

Oh, fudge!

We owe an apology to our friend M. B. of Berlin Centre, for the non-appearance of his communication. Until we were ready to make up, we were under the impression his article was in type.

We are informed by a correspondent that friend Griffith's questions will be answered next week.

Wm. Corwin is hereby informed that we have as many of that kind of books which he proposes to supply us, as we shall need at present.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The following report of the proceedings of this body in relation to the question of slavery and Texas, we clip from the *Baltimore Saturday Visitor*.

SENATE, DECEMBER 10th.

A message was received from the President, transmitting the Constitution of Texas and other documents relating thereto.

DECEMBER, 10th.

Mr. Selver introduced a bill for the admission of Texas. It was twice read and referred to the judiciary committee.

HOUSE, DECEMBER, 9th.

Mr. Adams presented a petition from New York against the admission of Texas or any other Slave State into the Union. He moved a reference to a select committee, consisting of one member from each State.

Mr. Houston moved to refer it to the committee on Territories, which motion having precedence, prevailed.

Mr. Adams presented several other petitions of a similar character, which were referred to the same committee.

DECEMBER, 10th.

Mr. Douglass from the committee on Territories, asked leave to report a joint resolution for the admission of Texas into the Union.

The joint resolution was then twice read and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

A petition against the admission of Texas was laid on the table by a vote of 115 to 75. This was a test vote.

The Speaker announced the reception of Petitions to be the order of the day. Mr. Adams having procured a correction of the journal, then presented a remonstrance against the annexation of Texas as a Slave State. He moved the reference to a Select Committee of one member from each State of the Union. Mr. Boyd moved to lay the memorial upon the table, and the House sustained the motion. Mr. Adams remarked, that as the House were determined to hurry through the measure of annexation regardless of any remonstrances against it, he should hereafter content himself with presenting the memorials forwarded to him and submit to what seemed to be the determined action of the House. The Speaker said that unless otherwise ordered by the House, he should order the Clerk to lay the memorials upon the table. Mr. Adams then went on to present a great number of memorials remonstrating against the annexation of Texas, all of which were laid upon the table.

Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts presented numerous remonstrances against annexation and took occasion to say that as a member of the Committee on Territories, he had not agreed to the Bill reported. He wished that the Bill for the admission of Texas had been referred to the Committee of the Whole, where it would have been open to debate and amendment. The members of Mass. Con. V. and R. L. all presented remonstrances against annexation. All were laid upon the table.

Memorials were presented remonstrating against allowing persons to occupy seats in the Senate or House, from a foreign country. Mr. GIDDINGS presented remonstrances against annexation. Mr. KENNEDY of Ia. moved to lay them under the table. Mr. G. also presented memorials from the Society of Friends of Ohio, against Slavery in D. C. laid upon the table.

For the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The correspondence in relation to the Parkersburg outrage was laid before the House, Dec 5th and 5000 extra copies ordered to be printed in English, and 1500 in German, in which the Senate concurred.

In the SENATE, various petitions were presented; among others, some for the repeal of the Black Laws, which were referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Eckley, Harte and Coddling. A bill was introduced by Mr. Newman for the abolition of capital punishment.

December 6th.—Mr. Randall of the House, presented a petition for a law to authorize voters to vote for, or against a Convention to amend the Constitution. Petitions were also presented for the repeal of the Black Laws, which were referred to the Committee on that subject; and for an alteration of the License laws, making it necessary for the applicant to procure the certificate of a majority of the legal voters of his town, that he is a man of good moral character &c., &c. This was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Tipton, Swartz and Wright.

In the SENATE, petitions were presented for the erection of new counties &c., &c., and one from 51 citizens of Columbiana and Carroll counties asking for the abolition of capital punishment, which was laid upon the table.

December 8th. Numerous petitions were presented in the SENATE. Among others, one from sundry citizens of Geauga Co., for the repeal of the Black Laws, which was referred to the Committee on that matter.

In the HOUSE, several bills were read a second time, among them, one in reference to a Convention to amend the State Constitution. A number of petitions were presented; some for the repeal of the Black Laws, others in reference to the License system, both of these were handed to the appropriate Committees.

December 9. The SENATE was engaged in a Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to a consideration of those Bills which were made the order of the day, having previously

ly taken up some matters which would probably interest our readers but little.

Several Bills were reported in the HOUSE, among them one of which we find the following notice in the reports of the Ohio State Journal:

"House bill No. 2, further to protect personal liberty, (prohibiting Sheriffs, Constables, and other officers of State, from arresting or imprisoning any person or persons claimed as fugitive slaves, &c.,) being before the committee."

Mr. Flinn moved to strike out all after the enacting clause.

Mr. Moulton hoped the bill would be allowed to take its course. Similar laws existed in Vermont, Massachusetts and New York. The merits of the question involved, would come up legitimately, in the regular course. He hoped gentlemen would not seek to stifle discussion on the question.

The motion of Mr. Flinn was carried without division."

December 10th. Petitions were presented in the SENATE for the erection of new counties, and one from Medina Co., for the repeal of the Black Laws, which was referred to the appropriate committee, as was also a communication from L. A. Hine on the subject of Education and School Laws. Reports of Standing and Special Committees were read, which contain but little of interest in their present state.

In the HOUSE, a number of Bills were read, and petitions from Trumbull and Columbiana counties for the repeal of the Black Laws, and one from the last named county asking for the passage of resolutions protesting against the annexation of Texas as a Slave State, which were referred to appropriate committees. Mr. Moulton gave notice of a Bill to abolish capital punishment.

December 11th. In the SENATE petitions were presented asking for a radical change in the Constitution of Ohio—for rendering Clergymen ineligible to elective civil offices, and for the erection of new counties. Reports of committees received, and several Bills considered.

In the HOUSE several Bills were read a second, and others a third time. Petitions for the taxing of dogs; for, and against the erection of new counties; and for various other matters, were read and referred. A memorial from Summit county asking for the repeal of the Black Laws was referred to the select committee. Several committees reported. A message was received from the Senate in relation to taxation, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

December 12th. The Senate was mainly occupied in discussing a resolution in relation to the law regulating judgments and executions, which now permits personal property to be sold by civil officers, at any sacrifice, but prohibits the selling of real estate for less than two-thirds its appraised value, and which resolution recommended that they should be brought under the same regulation; and that Sheriffs and other officers be authorized to sell both real estate and personal property at one half the value fixed by appraisement.

In the HOUSE, a communication was received from the commissioners appointed to examine the books, &c., of the late Board of Public Works. Mr. Moulton introduced a bill to abolish capital punishment, as he had given notice he should do.

December 13th.—Petitions were presented in the SENATE, asking for the erection of new counties—one from the citizens of Medina county, asking permission for the citizens of each township to vote for or against licensing rum-shops—one for the passage of a law for the promotion of agriculture; all of which were read and referred to the proper committees. Bills to establish roads, and Bills of incorporation were read and some of them passed, though hardly demanding a special notice here.

In the HOUSE, a memorial was presented from H. Blackman of the Mormon faith, asking the action of the House on the subject of their treatment in Illinois: laid on the table—one from Richland county in relation to the License laws was also read and referred. Mr. Moulton, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a Bill allowing to the members of each House \$3 per day for a session of 75 days. If the Assembly continues in session beyond that time, the members to work for half price; \$3 is to be paid them for every 25 miles they travel to and from the Capitol. It proposes increasing the Governor's salary to \$1500 per annum, Secretary of State \$800, &c., &c. Report was referred to the Committee on Fees of Public Officers.

GENERAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The steamship CAMBRIA arrived at Boston on Friday morning, the 5th, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 19th and London to the 18th of November.

The political news is of very little importance.

Cotton remains about the same as at our previous advices, and the Grain Market has been well sustained, but we do not gather that flour or grain have actually advanced.

It is understood that the British Cabinet has determined not to open the ports of that country for the free admission of Grain at present.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland continues to create a sensation among statesmen as well as the poor.

The Railway Speculations had very generally subsided, and as the frauds and machinery of the operators in fictitious stocks are more fully developed, it appears that the amount of money actually diverted from the usual channels of trade is extremely small.—This circumstance has, to some extent, tended to quiet the money market.

The American Provision trade does not present much activity.

American Wool appears to command much attention.

Trade in the Manufacturing Districts is represented as comparatively prostrated.

ENGLAND.—The great topic among all classes is the repeal of the corn laws and open ports.

FRANCE.—Marshal Soult, Minister of War, has resigned.

GERMANY.—The King refused to sanction a society established for rendering assistance to the working classes.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor, with his wife and daughter, were in Italy on the 4th ult.

IRELAND.—A Committee appointed at a public meeting in Dublin passed a series of resolutions.

1. That sufficient evidence of the immense famine exists to render it necessary for the government to take immediate steps to provide food for the people.

2. That the best mode of distributing such food will be by the encouragement of public works of national and local utility.

3. That the Lord Lieutenant be called upon to open the ports for the reception of all articles suited for human food.

4. That the Lord Lieutenant be also called upon to take measures to prevent the exportation of corn from Ireland.

5. That the Lord Lieutenant be called upon to take measures for the establishment of public granaries, in convenient situations, into which the grain shall be received and receipts given for the same at the current prices; and that in the event of famine being averted from this country, the owners of grain so stored shall be permitted to dispose of it at any higher prices that it may be possible to realize in other markets.

6. That the propriety of stopping the distillation of spirits from grain be submitted to the consideration of Government.

7. That the Lord Lieutenant be requested to take measures for raising at least a million in aid of the purposes recommended; and that the payment of the interest and principal be secured upon the receipts of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in Ireland.

IMPORTANT.—The Journal of Commerce says that the report that Mr. Paackenham is recalled, is confirmed. It learns from various sources that the rejection by that Minister of the 49th degree of north latitude, as the boundary line of Oregon, so far from having been in accordance with positive instructions, is deemed by the British Government a false step, and he is therefore to be recalled.—*Cin. Herald.*

MEXICO.—By a recent arrival from Vera Cruz, the intelligence is brought that the Mexican Government has agreed to open negotiations with our Government, for an adjustment of all the questions of difference between them.—*Cin. Herald.*

Telegraph Speed.—B. B. French, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, sent an order to Baltimore by telegraph a few days since, for 200 sets of engravings for Captain Fremont's report, and received a satisfactory answer from Messrs. Weber & Co. in the short space of thirteen minutes. Distance about thirty miles.

The Emperor of China has issued an edict in which he says he does not wish to exclude the Christian religion from his dominions, but means to punish with rigor those who make that religion a cloak under which crimes are committed. He does not prohibit the building of Christian churches at any of the five ports open to traders, but cautions Christians against introducing their vices among his people.

Wire Fences are now made and highly approved in Scotland. Five wires are used, with oak posts, costing only about 12½ cents per yard. The top wire is No. 8, and the others No. 5. This fence is said to be cheaper than one of boards, or of posts and rails.

Van Steenburg and O'Connor.—The Delaware Express says that when the news of the commutation of their sentence was communicated to them by the officer in charge, Van Steenburg and O'Connor danced about the room in which they were confined like a couple of madmen.

THE SCOTCH FREE CHURCH IN 1816.—The Toronto Banner, the organ of the Scotch Free Church in Canada, says: "We will venture to prophesy that the year '46 will witness a strong remonstrance, sent across from the Free Church to the 'Old School supporters of slavery.'"

POTATOES.—The potato-rot is reported to be almost universal in Canada. The crop in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has suffered almost as severely. In the States generally the disease has not prevailed to any great extent.

TEXAS.—The Washington Union of yesterday says: Mr. Darnell has arrived in Washington, from Texas, as a special messenger, charged by President Jones with the duty of bringing a copy of the Constitution of the new State, accepted by a large majority of her people—a correspondent informs us, in proportion of at least 21 to 1.

RECEIPTS FOR THE "BUGLE"

FROM DECEMBER 4th TO THE 18th.

Wm. B. Irish, New Lisbon, \$3.

Joseph Bailey, Salem, Elijah Whinery, New Garden, David Taylor, Damascusville, Joseph Ellyson, Goshen, B. P. Cummings, David Bates, Unionville, Comly Tomlinson, Mt. Pleasant, Isaiah B. Brook, Goshen, Jane McNeely, Green, Rebecca Shrive, Richmond, S. Cadwallader, Warren, Geo. Heberling, Thomas Lewis, Short Creek, Norman Cutter, St. Louis, Mo., Barely Broomhall, Somerton, S. Barnaby, E. Borton, Mt. Union, J. Wathy, Augusta, Rachael Thomas, Keen, W. P. Hazet, Ravenna, S. Howell, Painesville, each \$1.50.

Enos Adamson, Middletown, W. E. Lukens, Short Creek each \$1.

John Watson, Mt. Union, James Carter, Mt. Pleasant, each 75 cts.

Jane Everson, Putterville, Samuel Ware, Goshen, E. Wheeler Jr., Short Creek, Dr. J. G. Allick, Somerton, each 50 cts.

Elizabeth Robinson, Mt. Pleasant, on account of pledge \$1.

Donation from two young girls at Painesville 50 cts.